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Farmer's and Gardener's Remembrancer.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

REMARKS ON PLOUGHING.

[Concluded from page 114.]

Disputes have arisen among farmers in this country and in Europe relative to the best manner of laying the furrow slice. Some contend for turning the furrow slice completely over, and laying it quite flat; but others allege that it is most advantageous to place each slice in such a manner that its outer edge may extend a little over the inner edge of the furrow which was drawn next before it. "In several districts in England it is usual to lay the furrow slice quite flat, and this is particularly the case where there are no ridges; but in Northumberland, and in Scotland, a contrary system is adopted. It is founded on this idea, that as two of the principal objects in ploughing are, to expose as much as possible to the influence of the atmosphere, and to lay the land, so that the harrows may, in the most effectual manner, raise mould to cover the seed; these objects are most effectually accomplished, by ploughing land of every description, with a furrow slice about seven inches deep, and which, if about ten inches and a half broad, raises the furrow slice, with a proper shoulder, forming the angle 45, the point which ought to be referred to, when determining between the merits of different specimens of ploughing. For that purpose, the depth of the furrow, should, in general, bear a due proportion to the breadth, that is, about two thirds, or as six inches deep is to nine broad. This is the general, if not the universal opinion of the Scotch farmers."* The angle 45 is strongly recommended in Bayley's Essay on the Construction of the Plough, in his Durham Report and in Brown's Treatise on Rural Affairs. In the southern counties of England, however, they generally prefer to turn the furrow quite flat, or horizontal; and allege as a reason for that practice that the weeds, grass, &c. ploughed under cannot well be smothered or withered unless the roots are turned completely bottom upwards, and the turf covered so closely as to have no communication with the atmosphere.

In Flanders land is frequently cultivated by an implement called the *Binot*, which is highly esteemed. By this instrument the land is not turned over, as by the plough, and the weeds buried; but the soil is elevated and pressed into small ridges, and thus is better exposed to the beneficial influence of the winter frosts, and becomes much sooner dry in spring than when the land is turned over perfectly flat. When furrow slices are set up edgeways by a plough they become small thin ridges, are more easily pervaded by frost, and are in a situation to attract more of the fertilizing influences of the atmosphere than when they are turned over so as to lie in a horizontal position. Perhaps this mode of ploughing land may be advantageous in stiff, hard soils, where several ploughings are necessary to prepare for the reception of the seed. If land of this description is broken up in the fall or summer preceding the sowing or planting of the seed, and cross ploughing in the spring is made use of, preparatory to putting in the seed, we are inclined to think that the "feather edged ploughing" as it is sometimes called, (in which the furrow slices are not laid so flat as to exclude the air from between, and from the lower part of the furrow slices) is to be preferred. "Ploughing previous to winter setting in is of great use to clays, or stiff lands, exposing the surface to the frost, which mellows and reduces it in a manner infinitely superior to what could be accomplished by all the operations of man."* If, then exposing the surface of stiff soils to the frost is of great advantage, the more surface there is exposed the greater the advantage; and if the furrow slices are set partly or entirely on their edges there will be, as before intimated, more surface exposed than there would be if they were laid perfectly flat. And if they were turned in such a manner as to form an angle of 45 degrees, the outer edge of one furrow resting on the inner edge of that which immediately preceded it, there would be but little chance for the weeds or grass to grow up between the furrows, which may be the case, when the slices are set perpendicularly, or nearly so, on their edges. There will likewise always be a cavity under the edges of the furrow slices, containing stagnant, and sometimes putrescent air, which will enrich the soil. Moreover if ridge-ploughing is at all advantageous, we cannot see why a mode of ploughing, which makes a ridge of every furrow slice, or at most a ridge by turning the edge of one furrow slice on the edge of its immediate predecessor should not be likewise of advantage. Besides, by these modes of ploughing you form a covered or open drain or hollow place, between the furrows, which by carrying off superfluous water will render the soil fit for tillage earlier in the spring than would be possible if every furrow slice was laid flat as it was turned upside down. The harrow will also more readily take hold of a soil, where the furrow slices form little ridges or protuberances, and thus a proper mould will be procured for the covering the seeds, or earthing up plants in a growing crop. And if there is danger of the lands lying too loose and hollow, repeated harrowing, and rolling it with a heavy roller after sowing will furnish a remedy.

Dry sandy soils, such as ought *not* to be ploughed in ridges should be turned over completely, and be laid and kept level as possible. Such soils, if rendered loose, and laid light by cultivation will be robbed of their fertilizing particles as well by rain as by sunshine. In other words they are liable to suffer by washing, by scorching, and by too much draining. They do not need to be made any lighter, by "feather edged ploughing" or setting the furrow slices edgeways, being too light under ordinary cultivation. It is therefore "a great advantage to such soils to fold sheep, or to consume the crops of turnips upon the ground where they are raised. These practices greatly contribute to the improvement of such soils, not only by the dung and urine thus deposited, but by the *consolidation and firmness of texture* which the treading of sheep occasions."*

On the whole, although it would not be possible to give general rules not liable to many exceptions, on the shape and position of the furrow slice, which should be cut and disposed of according to the views of the cultivator, the nature of the ground, the proposed crop, &c. we are inclined to believe that Sir John Sinclair's maxim will apply to most of our New-England uplands. That eminent agriculturist says that "the point which ought to be referred to, when determining between the merits of different specimens of ploughing is the angle of 45 degrees." That is, other things being equal, the nearer the furrow slice comes to forming an angle of 45 degrees with the horizon, the more perfect the specimen of ploughing. But another maxim of the same writer is equally worthy of attention. "Dry soils being deficient in moisture *ought to be tilled flat*, as any sort of drainings which the furrows might afford would be prejudicial rather than advantageous. In Kent, dry land is left as level as if it were dug with a spade. The moisture is thus equally diffused and retained under the surface of the earth."

* *Code of Agriculture.*

* *See Husbandry of Scotland, vol. i. p. 229, and vol. xi. Appendix, p. 26.*

MAKING CIDER.

Although we have heretofore, with the aid of our correspondents, given pretty copious dissertations on the subject of manufacturing cider, we confess that the following article, copied from the Portsmouth Journal of the 11th ult. has furnished a new idea on this subject which we believe may be useful.

"*Cider.*—Your casks must be clean and in every respect well prepared to receive the liquor. On the evening of the day you make your cider, place it in your cellar. Take one quarter of a pound of isinglass, (made of hake sounds) and put it in two quarts of cider—place it by the fire, and let it simmer and dissolve. Then put it into your hogshead of cider, well secured from air, except a small vent hole, and your cider will be *perfectly clear and remain sweet and good for years.* For a barrel, let there be used two ounces."

The following remarks in Sir Humphrey Davy's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry will explain the reason on which this process may be founded.

"Fabroni has shewn that the *gluten* in must is essential to fermentation; and that chemist has made saccharine matter ferment by adding to its solution in water, common vegetable *gluten* and tartaric acid." The acid is supplied by the fruit, but the gluten may be obtained perhaps to most advantage from the isinglass. Thomas Cooper, M. D. of New Jersey has recommended the use of *calves feet Jelly* as a substitute for isinglass. If, however, gluten is used either in the shape of isinglass or calves feet jelly, we should think it might be best to omit the appli-

cation of the alcohol as recommended in page 89, vol. ii. of the New England Farmer; or at least not to add the alcohol or spirit of any kind, till after the cider had done working, or the vinous fermentation was completed. Gluten is not soluble in alcohol, and we apprehend that its addition in any considerable quantity to must or new cider which holds gluten in solution would cause the latter to fall down, or be precipitated as chemists express it, before it had produced its desired effect in promoting the vinous fermentation. Of this, however, we are not certain, (as the alcohol would bear but a small proportion to the quantity of the liquid) and, perhaps experiments alone can decide the question.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Grafton (N. H.) Agricultural Society, at their Annual Meeting, October, 1822. *By* Thomas Whipple, Jr. Esq.

Mr. President,

Gentlemen of the Society, and Fellow Citizens,

In my attempt to address you on this occasion, I feel no inconsiderable degree of diffidence and want of confidence in myself, to do justice to a subject which is in itself highly important to the well being of our community; but every member of the community ought to exert himself to aid the whole, and however defective may be his labors, yet he ought to submit them, subject to the better judgment of those who may have more time or leisure to contribute to the fund of general knowledge.

Agriculture in its general sense, comprehends a knowledge of the nature of the soils, with which we meet, on and near the surface of the earth; the methods of correcting those which are unfavorable to the production of useful vegetables; the improvement of such as are deteriorated by our cropping; such implements as are fittest for facilitating the operations of the husbandman; the means and powers best adapted to such purposes; the cattle and live stock most profitable to man whether for labor or more immediate use as food; the grasses, grains, roots and pulse most beneficial to him, and the minor subjects connected with this important science. The objects of agriculture, must then be, of primary import to man, and his condition will be found more or less meliorated, according to his greater or less progress in the science of husbandry.

One of the greatest concerns, of every wise people, and enlightened government, must then be, the improvement and perfection of the husbandry of the country, which they inhabit, or over which it may exercise control.

Of all the arts, (says the learned Vattel) tillage or agriculture is doubtless the most useful and necessary, as being the source, whence the nation derives its subsistence. The cultivation of the soil, causes it to produce an infinite increase; it forms the surest resource and the most solid fund of riches and commerce, for a nation that enjoys a happy climate. This object then deserves the utmost attention of the government and people. The sovereign ought to neglect no means of rendering the land under his jurisdiction as well cultivated as possible.

It would be useless to multiply arguments and authorities, to satisfy ourselves, of what has been admitted by the reflecting of almost all countries and ages of the world.

If improvement in agricultural science, is important and necessary to the well being and happiness of other nations, it is peculiarly interesting to the people of the United States.

The American farmer pursues his occupation under circumstances of peculiar felicity. His tenures being allodial or fee simple, he is enabled to enjoy the utmost avails of his labor, to provide for his ease and comfort, and to transmit to his posterity, free from any prejudicial restraints, whatever of his property may remain at his decease.

Nor are the agriculturalists of the United States, (more especially those of New-England) considered as a degraded class of society; but the manners and habits of thinking in the United States, have remedied the abuse, of which Vattel so justly complains, as injurious to agriculture, at the period in which he wrote. "Another abuse(says he) injurious to agriculture, is the contempt cast upon the husbandman. The tradesman in cities, even the most servile mechanics, the idle citizen, consider him that cultivates the earth, with a disdainful eye; they humble and discourage him. They dare despise a profession that feeds the human race, the natural employment of man. A little insignificant haberdasher, a tailor, places far beneath him, the beloved employment of the first consuls and dictators of Rome."

If at the present day, a vestige of feeling remains, in any class of community, were it to be expressed, he who should utter the sentiment, would rather be considered as a suitable inmate for a lunatic asylum, than fit for rational society.

An art so necessary, useful and beneficial, as is that of agriculture, it should seem, that all would wish and conspire to improve. But how shall the husbandmen, effect their desirable object? It may be replied, that in this, as in every other department of knowledge, system will be found to be, an indespensable auxiliary. Aristron Metron, method is the best, was the saying of one of the seven wise men of Greece; and it will be found as applicable to any attempts, to improve agricultural knowledge, as, to all the other arts and sciences. So long as the farmer shall be confined to his own limited experience, and possess himself of no other materials for knowledge in his art, than the detached and scattered facts, which he may casually derive, from the experience of his more immediate neighbors, so long, he will make but little progress, in improving himself in the art of husbandry. Measures should be adopted by the agricultural community, to embody the experience and improvements, of other nations, inhabiting countries similar to our own, in soil and climate; to collect and preserve the valuable facts, observations and discoveries in agricultural knowledge, which are scattered over the surface of our extensive territory, and which are to be found in documents not accessible to the great mass of our farmers, to acquire correct topographical knowledge of the counties within our own state; the state of property therein, farm buildings, mode of occupation, implements, fences, arable land, grass, orchards, plantations, draining and other improvements, live stock, rural economy, the defects which exist in the present system of management, and the most probable and least expensive means of remedying them.

Our soils should receive particular attention. It must occur to every one, that different varieties of soils, must require different treatment and culture.

The division of soils into clayey, loamy, calcareous, sandy, gravelly, peaty or mossy and vegetable earthy soils, as they are found in nature, lays the foundation for improving each, in very different principles.

By different combinations of these substances all the intermediate kinds of soils are formed, and upon a proper mixture of them, in certain proportions, depends the success of the farmers industry. But if the cultivator, understand not the nature and properties of the soil subjected to his culture, how will he be able to make those admixtures, which may improve it?

If calcareous, argilaceous or silicious matter, predominate in any given soil, so as to render vegetation feeble, an addition of greater quantities of either of these kinds of earth, would increase the cause of unproductiveness. A more intimate and scientific knowledge of the nature of our soils, must then be necessary, to a successful cultivation of them.

I am aware, that long settled habits of thinking, on agricultural subjects, will lead many to the conclusion, that common observation will supply every defect, and remedy every error, in the culture of our soils. But, does not common observation evince, that no inconsiderable portion of our farmers are rather declining in their circumstances, and becoming less and less able to produce sufficient supplies of agricultural products, to afford ease and plenty, in the domestic circle? Hence, frequent emigrations in quest of a better country: or what is worse, many are discouraged by bad crops, cease exertion, and sit down in despair, consoling themselves with the fallacious saying, that "the hard laborer, fares no better than the idler." Such would do well to substitute the saying of an eminent writer on agriculture, "it is not the quantity of labor, but the skilful application of it which produces plenty."

There has heretofore been less necessity for a scientific investigation of the constituent principles of our soils, because, when our lands were first reduced from a state of nature, they were covered with the rich vegetable mould, produced by the successive layers of leaves and other vegetable matter, annually decomposed upon their surface: but successive cropping, has exhausted this rich source of supply to the farmer, and brought him in contact with the primitive ingredients of the soil which he is to cultivate, and from which, he must not only derive his food, but his wealth.

This impoverished state of our soils is the great source of disquietude, and the promoter of the spirit of emigration. But, does it become an enlightened people, like the hordes of the north of Europe, first to exhaust their means of subsistence, and then migrate in quest of other provinces, that they may devour also, the productions of the earth, destined by the beneficent Creator for the support of other families of mankind?

It is important (says Seybert in his statistics) to consider what will be the effects of the migrations on the agriculture of the Atlantic States. Many valuable farms originally productive have been abandoned after they were exhausted and made barren from constant cultiva-

ion and no application of the means to restore their lost fertility. If migration be continued under these circumstances some districts will hereafter exhibit all the features and poverty of a desert, and extensive tracts of valuable land will be a waste to the injury of our agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

If our country is not to be left waste, and incapable of sustaining a rapidly increasing population, means must be adopted to restore our lands to their original productiveness.

I have made these general observations upon the nature and objects of agriculture, its importance to mankind, its tendency to improve the condition of society, the propriety and necessity of placing it in the most respectable and honorable place among the arts, of aiding it by means of scientific knowledge, and the fallacy of some of the prevailing ideas respecting it, that we might estimate the importance of zealous and systematic efforts to improve it.

Although individual exertions may do much, in the improvement of agricultural knowledge, yet, neither individual exertions, however well applied, or well directed, have been found sufficient, to advance the interests of husbandry with certainty and effect.

A cursory view, of the agricultural history of great Britain, will convince us of this fact. And we are induced to wonder, that among a people, and under a government, where the arts and sciences have been patronized with a munificent liberality, creditable to the government, but frequently oppressive to the people, no regular system, for the improvement of the agriculture of the country, should have been adopted, until as late as 1793.

According to their best historians, the art of agriculture was at a low ebb until the 14th century, at which time, it began to be practised in the middle and northern parts of England. It seems however, not to have been cultivated as a science, until the latter end of the 16th century; at which time, Fitz Herbert published his first work, entitled "the book of husbandry:" from this period, to the time of the commonwealth under Cromwell, small advances were made; when Sir Hugh Platt, discovered and brought into use a variety of manures, for the fertilizing and recovery of exhausted soils. At the time of the restoration, agriculture appears to have been much neglected, until Eveleyn and Tull, excited the attention of the nation to its importance and utility. After their days, up to the year 1790, many valuable improvements, were made in the practice, and several eminent writers, rendered important services, by enlightening the minds of their countrymen and inducing emulation among them.

About the year 1790, Sir John Sinclair, who was distinguished for his genuine patriotic philanthropy, conceived the idea of a national board of agriculture; and in the year 1793, after the doubts of its utility were removed, and the difficulty & delay attending all novel attempts at improvements were overcome, the charter of this valuable institution was granted. To this society, says Dr. Gregory, we are indebted for 80 volumes of the most useful agricultural knowledge. A work comprising so many important objects in the science of agriculture, cannot fail of producing national benefits, greater perhaps than have been derived from any other political institution of modern times. By pursuing such a plan for a few years, and publishing to the world such communications, under some systematic arrangement, we may expect, that agriculture will become the best understood and the most accessible of any art, in the whole circle of human acquirement. We have in this short epitome of the agricultural history of England much to excite surprise, much to avoid, and much to imitate.

We are surprised, that among a people whose words antedate the christian era, who soon after that epoch, had intercourse with the Romans, the most civilized and most advanced in arts and sciences of any people of the earth; who passed through many revolutions in the state of their society, and had intercourse with so many neighboring nations, who excelled in the spirit of chivalry and retained an ardent desire for freedom, and who frequently suffered extreme distress from famine, and almost continual difficulties from short crops, should have neglected their agricultural interests, until as late as the 14th century, and after that period should have left them to be advanced by individual exertion alone, until the year 1792.

We ought to avoid the apathy which seems to have prevailed among this people respecting agriculture; but we ought to admire and imitate the zeal with which when once the powerful machinery of the national board of agriculture was put in motion, they seconded every revolution and accelerated its velocity, until several million acres of land which had before been waste and considered unproductive were reduced to a state of high improvement and almost every field in the kingdom grew green and luxuriant under its influence, as if new and fertilizing dews had been sent down from heaven to bless and cheer the efforts of the husbandman. The history of our own agriculture will equally convince us that individual exertion is incapable of producing that improvement in agricultural knowledge which its importance demands.

It will be unnecessary however to enter into details where a subject is so well known and time will permit the mention of a few facts only. Prior to the introduction of systematic efforts, by means of agricultural societies, to improve our husbandry, the whole agricultural products of the United States, were estimated at only about $200,000,000. In 1817, a short time after the system for improvement was introduced and before it had time to extend and perfect itself and to produce the beneficial results which may hereafter be expected from it if persevered in, our agricultural products, were estimated at $462,534,000. He who has travelled in those sections of our country where these institutions have overcome the difficulties incident to their first formation and are now in the full tide of successful experiment, will ask no other or better evidence of the superiority of united, over individual exertions for the improvement of the agriculture of a people—his conviction is involuntary and perfect.

The several agricultural societies within this state have been recently united by the intervention of a board of agriculture and the foundation laid for a systematic plan of improvement. By the agency of this board, the farmer will be enabled to receive a compend of useful information respecting the art of husbandry, and will be relieved from the labor necessarily required to make him acquainted with the more voluminous and less condensed works on the subject of agriculture.

The County Societies will annually contribute to increase the fund of knowledge and hasten the work and excite the spirit of improvement and emulation.

We have to lament that the difficulties and obstacles incident to the formation and successful operations of such institutions have not been entirely overcome. It was to have been expected that upon the first advances of the government in the grant of the charter and a fund for premiums to excite emulation, every respectable farmer within the county would have hailed the event with joy and readily tendered his exertions to accelerate the progress of agricultural improvement.

With a population of 8653 engaged in agriculture according to the last census, we regret to find only the number of 139 enrolled as members of the Grafton Agricultural Society of which number 25 are professional men and a number of others engaged principally in trade. Doubt seems to have supplanted confidence and exertion and by many indications, we have reason to apprehend that too many of our legislators have drank deeply at this destructive fountain.

We cannot, however, suffer ourselves to indulge the belief, that the representatives of an enlightened community, jealous of their liberties and lynx eyed with respect to their interests, will be permitted (if they should be so disposed) to abandon one of the most important interests of the state, and suffer the exertions to improve our agriculture, to droop and expire for want of judicious and timely aid. They cannot be permitted nor is it to be believed, that they will be disposed to forget or neglect that true, just saying of Vattel, "The sovereign ought to neglect no means to render the land under his jurisdiction as well cultivated as possible."

But I have already taxed your patience too long and must rely upon your candor to palliate errors. It is not unfrequently more judicious to call into action the powers and means already possessed, than to win theories which may prove of no practical importance.

Curious and simple manner of keeping Apricots, Peaches, Plums, &c. fresh all the year. By M. Lemery.

Beat well up together equal quantities of honey and spring water; pour it into an earthen vessel, put in the fruits all freshly gathered and cover them up quite close. When the fruit is taken out, wash it in cold water, and it is fit for immediate use.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Substitute for White Lead.—Take the best Rhode Island lime, and slake with the smallest possible quantity of water: as soon as it is cool, add to it buttermilk (strained so as to free it from the butter,) in such proportion as will make it as thick as common white-wash be careful that it is free from lumps.—To he applied with a white-wash brush.

Substitute for Champaigne Wine.—A very excellent substitute for Champaigne wine is said to be made from the juice of *unripe* gooseberries with a (large) quantity of sugar, sufficient to render it sweet.

HANCOCK CATTLE SHOW.

Belfast, October 29, 1823.—The first annual Cattle Show, and Agricultural and Manufacturing Exhibition of the Society, for the County of Hancock, was held at Bucksport on Wednesday the 22d instant.

The several Committees, owing to the want of time, reported verbally. Official reports will be made hereafter, and published, if they should be found on examination to vary essentially from the statement which follows:—

The day being rainy, particularly in the morning, was very inauspicious to the Exhibition. Our section of the country having suffered much the past season by an unprecedented drought, great expectations were not indulged with regard to vegetable productions or agricultural experiments. The premiums offered by the Society were neither large or numerous. The show being a novelty in this county, many preferred being spectators at the meeting, rather than competitors for the premiums. Besides the prejudices of practical Farmers, and their attachment to ancient customs, are great obstacles to improvement in the science of Agriculture. Taking these difficulties and other local disadvantages into view, the Exhibition was as well attended and the Show was as respectable as its most sanguine friends ever anticipated.

In the morning the following Committees were chosen, and performed during the day the duties assigned them respectively, viz.

Committee on Stock.—Samuel M. Pond, Josiah Hook, Jr. and Daniel Spafford.

On working Cattle.—Leonard Jarvis, Joseph Lee and John Lee.

On Horses.—John N. Swazey, Benjamin Hook and Solomon Skinner.

On Vegetable Productions.—Hezekiah Rowell, Edward S. Jarvis and Thomas Adams.

On Discretionary Premiums.—Caleb B. Hall, Leonard Jarvis and Samuel Little.

M. S. Judkins was chosen Treasurer *pro tem.*

The following Premiums were awarded by the Committees, and approved by the Trustees, viz.

To Col. John Black, of Ellsworth, for the best Bull, the Society's full premium. $10

To John Pierce, of Prospect, for a pair of Working Cattle, a premium of 5

To Sewall Lake, of Bucksport, for ditto, 3

To Henry Little and others for the best Stud Horse, (the Rising Sun) the full premium, 15

To Daniel Edwards, of Brooks, for the next best (The Young Kentuckian) 5

To Enoch Page, of Bucksport, for a specimen of Italian Summer Rye, 2

To Benjamin Smith, of Surry, and William Page, of Frankfort, jointly, for the greatest quantity of wheat raised on an acre—to each, a premium of five dollars, 10

To Leonard Jarvis, of Ellsworth, for a specimen of cheese exhibited by him, 3

[This premium with one fourth of the sum awarded to the "Rising Sun" was returned by Mr. Jarvis to the Society.]

To Gilbert Van Emberg, of Barncoat-Island, for the best Butter $5

We will proceed to hazard a few remarks on the animals and other articles exhibited. Col. Black's *Bull* was a very fine animal—large, exceedingly well formed, and of perfect points.—The owner not being present, we have been unable to obtain any accurate account of him. His pedigree, &c. will be furnished hereafter, and published.

The Horse *Rising Sun*, owned by Col. Little and others, is a valuable acquisition to this county—not much noticed heretofore, for an excellent breed of horses. *Lightfoot* would not have been an unappropriate name for this fine horse—his gait and general appearance obtained great applause.

The young *Kentuckian* is a remarkably fine animal, only three years old—he possesses most of the *points* of a good horse.

An iron grey Horse, from Ligonia, in the county of Kennebec, was offered for exhibition.

We were very much pleased with his appearance. It is a favorite color among connoisseurs both for the carriage and the saddle. We understand this horse is to be kept a part of the time next season in this county.

In the trial of strength between the working cattle owned by Mr. Pierce and Mr. Lake, very considerable interest was excited. Against Mr. Lake's cattle there was at first no competition, and as the former were entered irregularly, discretionary premiums only were awarded to both claimants. The trial was made by drawing a swamp pine mast, cut last winter, which has remained with its bark on. The stick was fifty-five feet long, and seventeen inches mean diameter. It was drawn over uneven ground, with a chain attached to the top end. It was moved by both teams but the greatest distance by Mr. Pierce's oxen. It is to be observed however, that his cattle were shod while the others were not—besides the bark was considerably rubbed off by the first trial—both yoke exhibited great docility and were well trained. Those owned by Mr. Pierce were in the best order for working cattle, and their form more perfect than the others. We would recommend a Ploughing Match for another year.

Some swine of an improved breed were exhibited by the Rev. Mr. Blood and Mr. Lake. That of Mr. Blood's was a cross of the Chinese and Newbury whites This kind fatten very easily. It has been much approved by Gen. Dearborn and others.

The specimen of Italian Summer Rye, cultivated and exhibited by Mr. Enoch Page, bids fair to be a valuable acquisition to our farmers. Our first object should be to render ourselves independent in the article of bread stuffs—and while it occurs to us, we will suggest, that in the cultivation of *wheat*, except in virgin soils, or crops from new lands, the use of Lime in considerable quantity, ploughed in as manure, will, we think, be found indispensible, particularly in stiff clayey soils. This Italian rye is much larger and whiter than the ordinary rye of the country—sixteen quarts of it were distributed by sale for cultivation. A further account of this article may be expected next year.

Some yearling native Bulls were exhibited by John Thurston of Sedgwick, and Benj. Doane of Bucksport.

The Butter exhibited by Mr. Van Emberg was very fine, and sold at auction for thirty one cents per pound. It will be seen by his account, which is herewith submitted, that his process for making it is essentially different from the common mode.—Having used this butter for some time, and knowing it to be of a superior quality, we can with confidence recommend his process to our dairy women—they will to be sure find it attended with some extra trouble, but the butter thus made will also be of enhanced value.

For the best managed Farm in the County, and for experiments on Burnt Clay, Lime, and Plaister of Paris for manures, as also of various other articles, there were this year no applicants for the Society's premium. It is to be hoped in future our good farmers will volunteer in a cause where failure is no disgrace, but the highest honor attends success. The encouragement of rural industry, by rewarding distinguished instances of agricultural experiments and improvements with a premium, is well worthy of attention, and although difficulties may exist with regard to its execution, the object should not be relinquished without some energetic attempts to accomplish it. The field of improvement is large, and the laborers are few—we have taken the first step—the step of all others the most difficult—our confidence of success is increased, and our zeal is unabated. It will be recollected that our funds depend entirely upon annual subscriptions, and we hope this suggestion alone, will induce the great body of yeomanry of the county to enrol their names among the list of members. Wherever agricultural societies have been formed on liberal principles, great improvements in that science have been the invariable result. By them a spirit of emulation is enkindled, which added to a love of gain, produces the greatest exertion. So far as it has been practicable to ascertain the views of the members of the Hancock Society, no spirit of despondency prevails, but on the contrary, a unanimous design to continue the annual shows in some part of the county. It has been suggested that the town of Belfast, would be a suitable and convenient place for the next exhibition.

It is desirable on many accounts that those who excel in Domestic and Household Manufactures should exhibit the fruits of industry and ingenuity at these Annual Shows—they serve as models to others; excite a spirit of emulation, and add considerably, by their variety, to the pleasures of the day. The manufacturer of sattinetts, cassimere, and woollen cloth—the maker of carpeting, flannel, cotton and woollen hose, gloves, straw bonnets, hearth rugs, &c. would find their own interest consulted by sending these articles forward, as after the exhibition, should they fail of obtaining a premium, they can be offered for sale at auction, free of expense, when they would generally command high prices *in Cash*. We particularly entreat our *fair* friends in this way to encourage our humble efforts another year.

The Address delivered by Samuel M. Pond, Esq. was a sensible and judicious performance—abounding with useful remarks to the practical Farmer. We can only regret that the usual limits of an address of this kind did not permit him to touch upon a greater variety of *topics*, which doubtless occurred to his view while writing it. We understand the address is to be published, and it is to be hoped will be read by every practical Farmer in the county.

Mr. Van Emberg's direction for making Premium Butter.

The first object of the dairy woman is to keep every article used in the manufacture of Butter perfectly sweet and clean. Tin is to be preferred for pails and pans. These are to be scalded daily, and dried in the sun or by the fire.—In milking great caution is to be observed that no foreign ingredient gets into the pail.—Take the milk from the cows over night, after strain-

ing, keep it perfectly cool, so that in the warmest weather it may not sour. On the morning following, add the morning milk to that of the preceding night, without any additional heat—after standing awhile, as soon as the milk appears to begin to *change*, churn it. In summer this change generally takes place about ten o'clock; in cold weather it requires to be kept longer for this purpose, say in spring and autumn, the milk of the first mess may be kept till the day following, and then it requires the addition of warm water to the milk, to bring it to the proper temperature for churning. But in no case is the milk to be heated except in the manner before described. Where the cows cannot daily come to the salt water, a quantity of blown or fine salt is to be added to the milk before churning. The precise time for churning is to be carefully watched, and at the first indication of change [or sourness] let it be immediately churned in the usual mode. The churn should be furnished with a plug at the bottom, and when the butter is well come, the butter milk is to be drawn off by taking out the plug—cold water of about half the original quantity of milk, is to be poured into the churn, and the churning resumed and continued until the butter is entirely separated from the milk, which may be easily learnt by practice and observation. The butter is then to be taken out with a wooden ladle, and fine blown salt worked into it with the ladle—let it stand an hour, then worked over again in the same manner—this operation is to be repeated at the interval of an hour, two or three times, always with the use of the ladle, until the salt is thoroughly combined with the butter. It is then in a suitable state for *moulding*, or to be put down in stone pots or ash kegs.

The pots or kegs being well scalded, a strong pickle is then to be made of salt and saltpetre, and being well strained the pots or kegs are to be wet on the sides therewith, and fine clean salt sprinkled on as much as it will adhere—the butter is then to be well packed down and completely filled up by pouring on the top the residue of the pickle. The salt upon the side of the vessel prevents the butter from adhering to it, and permits the pickle freely to pass to the bottom. The butter-milk thus made is of increased quantity and value from that of the ordinary mode, both for use in the family of the farmer, and the residue for feeding swine.

GILBERT VAN EMBERG.

Burncoat Island, Oct. 1823.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Mr. Editor—If you think the following, or any part of it, worth publishing, you have it at disposal.

It is well known that a great portion of the land in New England, and especially that which has not been cleared many years, is more or less obstructed with stumps, which are great obstacles to cultivating and improving it, besides a considerable waste of land. It is true that most kinds of hard wood stumps will in a short time decay; it may, therefore, be more for the farmer's interest to let them perish of their own accord; but pine, that has arrived at maturity before being chopped, will remain sound and unimpaired for twenty years, and, in many instances, have been known to last fifty. It, therefore, stands the cultivator in hand to rid himself of these intruders at the least expense. The common method of getting them up has been to dig round, cut off the large roots, then hitch four or five yokes of oxen and draw them up by main force, which is attended with an expense that the commonalty of farmers can ill afford. There have, however, been machines constructed which extract them at much less cost than digging, but which cannot be done short of ten or twelve dollars per acre. These objections to clearing land from stumps, are in a measure obviated by the following simple mode of preparing and burning: That is, have the stumps in the spring of the year dug round to the depth of six or eight inches with a common stub hoe, or what is better, an old adze, such as carpenters use; (a man in one day can dig two acres.) Let them remain to dry till a convenient time after haying; then split off a little of the outside of the stumps and kindle fires under the principal roots and carefully cover them with earth. In this way the fire will work under the body of the stump, and burn out a cavity. If it does not completely consume the stump, it is left in a condition for drying more speedily. Firing should be repeated as often as convenience and dry weather will permit, and in two, or at most, three years the stumps will be completely extirminated at less than one fourth the cost laid out in the ordinary way of clearing.

It may, however, be better policy, on some farms destitute of fencing stuff, to dig up the stumps in preference to burning stumps, as it is exceeded by no other wooden fence, for long standing and durability, when put to that use; and it is peculiarly adapted to stopping sheep without the addition of poling, which is necessary either on log fence or stone wall. R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ICE HOUSES—WITH ICE CLOSETS ATTACHED.

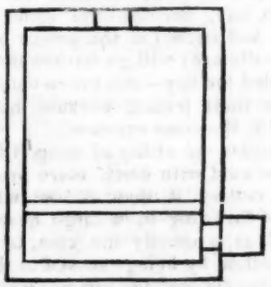
Highland, 2d October, 1820.

Dear Sir—I herewith hand you a sketch of my ice closet attached to my ice house, which I recently described to you cursorily, and of which you requested a more minute description. Having tested its value, I can with truth declare it to be a most valuable appendage.—The citizen and farmer may both enjoy its comforts—the latter more particularly, will soon know its value, where he is deprived of the benefits of a good spring. The greatest importance, however, attached to its use, I conceive to be the preservation of fresh meats, which I have kept for three weeks, as sound and wholesome, as the day it was placed in the closet, being entirely free from the musty and clammy flavour which it is apt to partake of, when confined in the customary way on the top of the ice. The only danger I apprehended, was the fear of losing my ice sooner in the season, from the closet drawing its quantum of cold atmosphere from the ice; I am happy to find, however, that my house still contains a body of ice, although it was little more than half filled, and (from my absence,) very imperfectly rammed. The size of my house is twelve feet square, and in depth to the floor, there being a space of one foot underneath, sloped to the centre where there is a well of two feet, to receive any water which may pass from the ice. The closet is four feet in width, which affords sufficient room for a private family—to enlarge it, would be drawing too largely from the ice which might occasion it to melt more rapidly. If it should be required of larger dimensions, (particularly for butchers to whom it will be invaluable,) I would advise that the house be enlarged in proportion. The pit is dug about three feet wider at top than bottom, the house being built perpendicular, (of logs or plank, mine is the former,) will leave a cavity eighteen inches wide at top, round the house, in which straw is to be closely crammed; this, with a layer of straw at bottom and straw mats laid over the top of the ice, will be quite sufficient for its preservation. The partition is made of the same materials the house is built of, observing not to join it too close, leaving the slightest opening so as to admit the escape of cold atmosphere into the closet, the top of which to be tightly closed up. The communication to the closet must be by a descent from one end of it to a door, to be cut immediately under the plate of the house, and from thence by a small flight of steps to the bottom of the closet, which is to be on a line with the bottom of the ice room, the top of the steps on the side to be secured by a sloping door; the lower door of the closet to be made only large enough to admit one person at a time, both tight, and to be opened as seldom as possible. The roof ought to project wide enough over the pit to secure it from the weather; where the ground is tenacious, I conceive it unnecessary to wall up the pit, but when this is not the case it will be the most prudent to do so.—I have been, I think, unnecessarily particular in the description, and if you agree with me, you can make use of such parts of it as may be thought requisite.

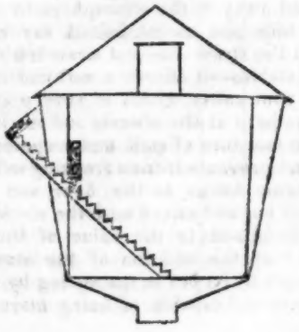
I have added also a ground and elevated view of the interior of the house, as it may serve to elucidate some parts of this hasty sketch.

I am yours,
Very respectfully,
J. S. WILLIAMS.

Ground View.



Elevated View.



FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Mr. Editor,—As your paper is almost exclusively devoted to the subject of agriculture, I beg leave to submit, through the medium of it, a few observations upon a subject which though long since introduced, and by some few claimed some small share of attention, is, perhaps, susceptible of as much improvement as any one branch of agriculture.—I allude to the subject of cutting hay, straw, &c. for fodder and other uses.

In the first place it is evident beyond a doubt that a great saving may be made by cutting hay —as by this means it is more generally mixed together—i. e. the best locks with the poorest —the heads, seed, leaves, stalks, &c. become a general mixture—so, that the animal cannot select the best locks, and tread the remainder under foot; as is frequently the case; especially when you would keep them full of feed and in high flesh. And as no farmer can avoid having different qualities of hay, he can cut a small quantity of good, with some of his poorer, indifferent quality, and thus mixed it will be as readily eaten as the best without cutting—or even take washed hay with a trifle of brine sprinkled upon it, or when it is to be had a small quantity of salt hay cut with it; and it is equal to, and will go as far as the average quality of hay fed in the common way. And if hay is scarce, as is often the case, add a portion of cut straw with the best quality of hay and when well mixed together it will go much farther by the addition of the straw.

I think that no one of any experience or observation, in feeding stock will attempt to deny these facts and that these alone would at least warrant the expense of the experiment. But notwithstanding the evident importance of what has been said respecting hay, it is still more evident that with the article of straw still greater savings and improvements may be made. In the first place it is universally admitted that cut straw mixed with meal or provender is an excellent substitute for hay, and in many cases supersedes the use of hay to those who have their fodder to buy, because the same expended for grain and straw (as the prices of hay and grain usually are) will go farther than it would if expended for hay—and prove better to those that raise their fodder, because more can be raised with the same expense.

But besides the utility of using it for fodder, it may be used with much more profit for manure by cutting it than it can without—for instead of throwing it, in large quantities, into the yard, as is usually the case, to undergo a decomposition by being exposed to the wet and dry weather through the summer season thereby losing one half or more of its real worth, which is carried away in the atmosphere to *enrich* the distant hills and mountains. I say instead of this, cut the straw fine and strew it liberally into your stables—it affords a soft and agreeable bed for your cattle which is very necessary in cold weather; it also absorbs and retains all the valuable moisture of stall and droppings of the cattle and prevents it from freezing in large and troublesome heaps to the floor, and is easily shovelled out and mixed with the stable manure and no doubt adds to the value of the manure exclusive of the addition of the straw and is much more fit for use in the spring by reason of its fineness and capable of being more equally spread and mixed with the soil, besides being doubled in quantity and quality by the addition of straw; or if more is raised than can be disposed of in this way supply your hog-styes with it; or even if thrown into the yard, it abundantly pays the expense of cutting; for by sprinkling a small quantity of brine upon it, your cattle will eat more of it, than they would if it were whole; and the surplus is ready in the spring to be applied as manure; but if thrown out whole it is almost impossible to take it from the yard or spread it upon the land on account of its tough and entangled state.

It may also be used with great advantage by sowing it at broad casts over the fields either in grass or ploughing lands, the latter of which is preferable. It has a valuable effect, as by spreading it even and by ploughing it in, it mixes evenly with the soil and renders it light and fertile.

It furnishes an excellent manure for potatoes; —put a half peck, or more, of cut straw to a hill and your crop will be greatly increased and the land improved for the next crop in consequence of it.

That straw is worth five or ten times more for manure by being applied before rotted is evident beyond a doubt from the fact that stubble when turned in immediately after reaping, will not only support a long succession of crops, but will actually improve the soil. But when it is suffered to remain standing six or eight weeks, it is well known that it is much lessened in value and that a short course of such practice will unfit the land for cultivation unless sustained from other sources.

Oats in the sheaf may also be cut to great advantage as it is cheaper than threshing and makes more consistent food than oats alone.

The foregoing observations are made with a view to excite a greater attention to this subject. If they have this effect upon the farmer, I shall feel myself amply rewarded for my trouble :—satisfied, as I am, that when he has made a fair and thorough experiment he will no longer adhere to the course pursued, in this respect, by his father and grandfather. A Subscriber.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1823.

THE PRESERVATION OF ICE.

In a preceding page of this day's paper we have given an article, (copied from the American Farmer) on the construction of Ice Houses, which we believe will be found worthy the attention of all who wish to preserve that article, especially in cases where a closet for the preservation of fresh meat is wished to be attached to the premises. We would suggest in addition the convenience and utility of making use of *carpenter's or joiner's shavings* instead of *straw* for the preservation of the ice. We are assured by gentlemen of the first intelligence and respectability, who have repeatedly tried the experiment, that shavings are much superior to straw for the purpose of surrounding and covering the ice which you wish to preserve. Ten or twelve tons of ice preserved in shavings have been found to go farther and last longer than three times that quantity, when straw was made use of. It is hardly necessary to add that shavings generally cost nothing but the trouble of their removal, and application, but straw costs something, and is worth something for other purposes.

Those persons who may wish to preserve ice, and are unable or unwilling to be at the expense of constructing ice houses, may, perhaps, derive some advantage from the following extract from an "Address to the Essex Agricultural Society, by Andrew Nichols, Esq." which states a mode of keeping ice in a common cellar; and which we republish from our first volume, p. 114, for the benefit of those among our subscribers, who may not be in possession of that volume.

"In the middle or one corner of the cellar may be built a bin. Throw down some boards, and cover the bottom with straw; or what is better, the spent bark of tanneries, generally known by the name of tan, in sufficient quantity to leave it a foot in thickness under the common pressure. In the month of February or March, go to the most convenient pond of fresh water, and obtain a sufficient qnantity of ice, cutting or sawing it up in blocks as large as can be conveniently handled, and pile it up as compactly as possible in the bin, leaving a space of one foot or more all around it; fill this space, aud cover the whole with tan or straw, [or shavings] and the ice, unless the cellar be uncommonly open will keep the whole summer. Two men, and one pair of oxen, will perform all the labor necessary to lay in such a store of ice in one day. Around this ice let the pans of milk be set, and place the pots of cream and butter upon it. Place two or three pounds of ice in each box when the butter is sent to market."

Mr. Fessenden—Having prepared for the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society a list of the *Towns* in this state which received premiums at our late Brighton Show, I was directed by them to publish it in your next "Farmer"—it will prove to our country friends, that although our *funds* are derived wholly from subscriptions in Boston and its immediate vicinity, yet a very trifling part of the premiums are awarded near our "Head Quarters" but are diffused very generally through the state.—It is also to be recollected that a large additional sum is yet to be awarded in December for Agricultural Experiments and Crops, which will principally go to the interior towns.

Those persons to whom premiums were awarded at the late show and have not received them, are requested to call on the Treasurer for the same and to bear in mind that if not called for within six months, they will be forfeited and abandoned to the use of our Society.

JOHN PRINCE, *Treasurer of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.*

LIST OF TOWNS WHICH RECEIVED PREMIUMS.

Sutton,	$119	Worcester,	$10
New-Braintree,	91	Pittsfield,	8
Roxbury,	81	Hingham,	8
Charlestown,	75	Sturbridge,	8
Northampton,	67	Chelmsford,	7
Concord,	40	Sherburne,	5
East Sudbury,	32	Waltham,	5
Petersham,	30	Grafton,	5
Brighton,	30	Medway,	5
Brookline,	27	Norton,	5
Boston,	26	Canton,	4
Adams,	25	Medfield,	4
Bellingham,	25	Beverly,	3
South Boston,	25	Tewkesbury,	3
Newton,	20	Foxborough,	3
Charlton,	20	Quincy,	3
Sterling,	18	Dorchester,	3
Westminster,	15	Lincoln,	3
Groton,	15	Shrewsbury,	2
Weston,	15	Mansfield,	2
Oxford,	15	Cambridge,	2
Framingham,	15	Leicester,	2
Watertown,	13	Dedham,	2
Templeton,	12	West-Boylston,	2
Hopkinton,	11	Springfield, Vt.	20
Dudley,	10	Brunswick, Me.	20
Dracut,	10		
Newburyport,	10		1032

N. B. It is requested of Printers of Newspapers in Massachusetts to republish the above.

FOREIGN.

Capture of Cadiz.—The report of the capture of Cadiz is confirmed. Capt. Davis arrived at New York on the 8th inst. from Gibraltar, which last mentioned place he left on the 5th October. He states that the rejoicings continued for two days along the coast, and that the French vessels at Gibraltar fired and displayed the French and Spanish flags in union.

The Greeks—Great efforts are making to induce the British nation to interfere in behalf of the Greeks in their arduous struggle against Turkish oppression, and it is said that the prospect is promising—that the appeal will not be ineffectual. A deputation sent by the London Greek Committee to the Morea, had returned, and made a most favorable report, and measures were in train to excite powerful and generous exertions on the part of the British in behalf of the noble efforts of a renowned nation struggling to be emancipated from the most merciless despotism that ever afflicted the human race.

From Vera Cruz.—This place has been bombarded at intervals since the 25th ult. From 12 to 15,000 shot and shells have been thrown in the castle from the town, many houses injured, some torn to pieces, and about 100 persons killed. The fire was returned from the town with shot, shells and grape. The city is abandoned, and the governor of the castle has confined all the Spanish merchants.

From Peru.—Former accounts left the Spanish royalists in possession of Lima, but they remained only a few days in that place, and evacuated it on the approach of the independent allied army. The Spanish generals, Cantenac and Laserne, retreated into Upper Peru, with about 14,000 men having previously levied a contribution of $300,000 on the city, burnt the Mint and five other edifices. Generals Santa Cruz, and Sucar, with 12,000 men were about to follow. Bolivar, who had arrived at Guayaquil, was occupied in sending reinforcements to the independent army.

Latest from Europe.—The ship Galatea, Captain Goldthwait, arrived at this port on the 12th inst. and brought English papers to the 11th Oct. giving an official account of occurrences at Cadiz, during some of the last days of the siege. At the last meeting of the Cortes, Sept. 29, no more than five Deputies could be mustered, and they, after imploring the clemency of the King declared that *he was re-established in the integrity of his royal powers.* The fate of Cadiz is not known.

Riego entered Madrid as a prisoner, on the 2d Oct. amidst the hisses of the populace. Spain has at length recognized the Independence of her colonies in South America.

DOMESTIC.

Grafton County Cattle Show.—One of our agricultural friends in the County of Grafton writes to us,—"Our Agricultural Society held their annual Exhibition and Fair, at Lyme, on Wednesday the 1st inst.—The stock in general, though not numerous, was of the best quality, and the same may be said of the Domestic Manufactures. The large concourse of independent and practical farmers assembled on the occasion manifested great delight with the various exhibitions of the day, and particularly with the very able scientific, and practical address from Professor Dana.

I understand the society have requested a copy for publication, and I sincerely hope the public will speedily be gratified with its perusal. A regular account of the Society's proceedings will soon be communicated for the Patriot.—*N. H. Patriot.*

Large Potatoe.—The Fayetteville, N. C. Observer says, a potatoe was raised the past season in a garden in that town, which was one foot in length, 17 inches in circumference, and weighed *seven pounds and eight ounces.*

Large Beet.—A Blood Beet, raised in Mr. Seymour's garden, in Salem, N. Y. weighed 11 lbs. 12 oz. and measured 26 inches in length, and 22 inches in circumference.

Great Apples.—An apple was lately picked from a tree on Mr. Walling's farm in Hartford, N. Y. which weighed 20 1-2 ounces, and measured 14 1-2 inches in circumference. Mr. Joseph Ingalsby of the same town, picked one from a tree in his garden weighing 22 ounces. The Troy Sentinel says that "an apple was brought to our office last week measuring 15 1-4 inches round, and now weighs 21 ounces; when taken from the tree about three weeks since, it weighed 23 ounces. It was raised on a farm situate a few miles from this city, the property of one of our neighbors."

Indian Corn.—Fall Ploughing for Indian Corn is recommended by the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, as a sure preventative against the Grub or Cut Worm—and he has published several facts corroborating the same.

Lime Stone.—A large bed of lime stone has been recently discovered in Bedford, N. H. It is believed by those who have examined it, that it will answer all the purposes as cement for building or for manure.

[*New England Galaxy.*

New kind of Manufacture.—A Miss Brengle lately exhibited at Georgetown, N. C. proofs of wonderful skill in the use of Scissors. In a piece of paper an inch square, she cut out the letters that compose the Lord's prayer in a style of elegant typography. Every letter was accurately formed.

The New York Post states upon the faith of information recently received from England, that Mr. Perkins calculates making a trip to the United States, in *ten or twelve days*, in the new steam ship which he is constructing. This will be a most astonishing step in the science of Navigation—so astonishing from the rapidity of the advance, that a century would seem necessary to make it. The achievement would immortalize the name of Perkins. It would be more famous than the expedition of Jason and the Argonauts. It would be bringing as it were the two continents fifteen hundred miles nearer together. It would communicate intelligence of distant events with a velocity which no man twenty years ago could even have dreamed within the range of possibility. It will form a new era in the world—as great as the discovery of the mariner's compass. The consequences it would produce would baffl all calculation. Should it succeed, it will bind a new and never fading wreath, round the brow of our own country.—*Richmond Compiler.*

The whole amount of premiums awarded by the Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural Society at their late exhibition, is $704—$78, of which, were awarded to persons living within the bounds of Franklin county—$141, to persons living in Hampden county—$485, to persons living in Hampshire county.

[*Greenfield Gazette.*

American Tea.—Mr. Mallet, of Louisiana, has succeeded in raising Hyson Tea from the seed; and has now an extensive bed of the shrubs.

Cabbages.—On Mr. C. Russell's farm, New Bedford, 1200 Cabbages, five of which weighed 122 lbs. were produced on 60 rods of ground. They were planted three feet apart.

Industry.—The following statement of the work bestowed on the *Gipsey Bonnet* which sold at the late New York fair for $100, is from Miss Julia Harrison—the maker:—

Eleven days in preparing and cutting the straw—48 days in braiding the same—34 days in sewing the same—120 yards of braid in the hat—288,000 times turned or handed in braiding—286,000 separate stitches in sewing, which is 2400 stitches in each yard—65 rows around the front—7 inches in the front—9 2-7 braids to the inch—13 straws in the braid—2 1-2 yards is a day's work at braiding—4 yards is a days work at sewing.

Longevity.—On Monday last, (says the Claramont, N. H. Spectator) Mrs. Elizabeth Parker entered her 100th year. On this occasion the Rev. Mr. Nye preached a sermon to a crowded audience. Mrs. Parker was born inCheshire, Conn. has been twice married, and has had twelve children, only two of whom are living.

Casualty.—On Monday of last week, Mr. Willard M. Bridges, of Sunderland, having been at work at a napping machine, carried by water, was in the act of hanging up the band to it, when his foot was caught in the band, and he was drawn over the drum and carried round with it several times, before he could be liberated, which so bruised his head and body, that he expired in about three hours.—Man also knoweth not his time.—*Greenfield Gazette, 4th inst.*

Fire!—On the night of the 23d ult. a Woollen Factory, in Cummington, belonging to Darius Ford, of Cummington, Mass was destroyed by fire. The damage sustained is estimated at about $3,000

Salt Works.—In a few years upwards of a million of bushels of Salt will be manufactured in the county of Onondaga, N. Y. the duties on which at 12 1-2 cts. per bushel, will amount to $125,000 annually, which, with the tolls of the canal, are forever appropriated to the canal debt, and will soon liquidate the whole sum. The gross income in a few years, may be about $300,000.—*Albany Argus.*

A *Beet* raised by D. Stinson, Esq. of Bath, Maine, measured 27 inches in length, was 27 inches round, and weighed without the top nine and a half pounds.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM D. C.	TO D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	140	142 50
pearl do.		137 50	140
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	8 00	8 25
cargo, No 1,		6 50	
" No 2,		5 50	
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual. new	lb.	12	13
" 2d qual.		9	11
small kegs, family,		14	16
CHEESE, new milk		7	
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	83	88
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	8	
Genessee,		7 75	8 00
Rye, best		3 75	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	60	
Corn		55	65
Barley		67	70
Oats		37	40
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	10	11
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		26	30
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	60	70
PLAISTER PARIS	ton.	3 00	3 25
PORK, Navy Mess	bbl.	12 00	
Bone Middlings new,		14 50	15 00
Cargo, No 1,		12 00	
Cargo, No 2,		11 00	11 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,	bush	2 00	
Clover	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		58	70
do do unwashed		37	40
do 3-4 washed		42	45
do 1-2 do		35	37
Native do		32	35
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	00
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	7	10
PORK, fresh		5	7
VEAL,		3	8
MUTTON and LAMB,		2	8
POULTRY,		7	10
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		14	16
lump, best		20	22
EGGS,	doz.	16	18
MEAL, Rye,	bush	75	
Indian,		70	75
POTATOES,		30	37
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 00	2 50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	17 00	20 00

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HEALTH AND INDUSTRY.

Ah! what avail the largest gifts of Heaven
When drooping health and spirits go amiss?
How tasteless then whatever can be given!
Health is the vital principle of bliss,
And exercise of health! In proof of this,
Behold the wretch, who slugs his life away,
Soon swallow'd in disease's dark abyss;
While he whom toil has brac'd, or manly play,
Has light as air each limb, each thought as clear as day.

O who can speak the vigorous joys of health?
Unclogg'd the body, unobscur'd the mind;
The morning rises gay; with pleasing stealth,
The temperate evening falls serene and kind.
In health the wiser brutes true gladness, find;
See! how the younglings frisk along the meads,
As May comes on, and wakes the balmy wind;
Rampant with life, their joy all joy exceeds?
Yet what but high strung health this dancing pleasaunce breeds?

It was not by vile loitering in ease
That Greece obtain'd the brightest palm of art,
That soft yet ardent Athens learnt to please,
To point the wit, and to sublime the heart!
In all supreme! complete in every part!
It was not thence majestic Rome arose,
And o'er the nations shook her conquering dart,
For sluggard's brow the laurel never grows!
Renown is not the child of indolent repose.

Had listless mortals paid regard to nought
But in loose joy their time to wear away;
Had they alone the lap of dalliance sought,
Pleas'd on her pillow their dull heads to lay,
Rude nature's state had been our state to day;
No cities e'er their towery fronts had rais'd,
No arts had made us opulent and gay;
With brother brutes, the human race had grazed,
None e'er had soared to fame, none honor'd been, none praised.

MISCELLANY.

SPANISH INQUISITION.

This horrid tribunal was first instituted by Pope Innocent III, about the year 1200.—Its first efforts were directed against the Albigenses in the south of France; and in no long time it found its way into almost every country in Europe (Great Britain excepted,) where popery was the dominant religion. The most active and celebrated of these tribunals was the SPANISH INQUISITION, which by an unaccountable perversion of language has been termed the *Holy Office*. It was first introduced into Spain about the year 1231, and was sufficiently active and intolerant in that country until 1481, when Ferdinand V, and Pope Sixtus IV, established what is called the modern Inquisition, under the direction of inquisitors General, with a host of subordinate officers. The history of this detestable court, has been written by various authors; but the most authentic, is that of the late M. Florente, in four thick octavo volumes *drawn from the archieves of the Inquisition, of which he had been Secretary.* This work has very recently been abridged by M. Gallois, from whom we have translated the following general totals of the number of the victims of the Inquisition in Spain, under 45 Inquisitors General, between the years 1481 and 1820.

Burnt alive	34,658
Burnt in effigy	18,019
Condemned to the gallows or imprisonment	288,214

The sum total, therefore, of the victims of the Inquisition in Spain, between 1481 and 1820, amounts to *three hundred and forty thousand eight hundred and ninety-one* exclusive of a considerable number of persons who have been imprisoned, condemned to the gallies, or exiled from Spain, under the reign of Ferdinand VII, the present imbecile sovereign of that unhappy country. What cruelties may not be expected, should despotism ultimately be re-established there? For it should never be forgotten, that tortures of the most horrid kind form a part of the regular system of the Holy Office. If to the condemnations which have taken place in the peninsula, during the period above noticed, we add those of other countries subject to the Spanish Inquisition, as Sicily, Sardinia, Flanders, the Canary Islands, South America, the Indies, the number of victims condemned by this tribunal would be truly appalling.—Not only has the Inquisition decimated the population of Spain by its *autos-da-fe* (or *acts of faith,*) but it has also considerably reduced that population by the civil wars and commotions which it has provoked, and especially by procuring the expulsion of the Jews and Moors from that country. More than five millions of inhabitants have disappeared from Spain since the Holy Office has exercised its terrible ministry. Verily, "*the* TENDER MERCIES *of the wicked are* CRUEL!"

Qualifications for Congress.—"Why do you not present yourself as a candidate for Congress?" said a lady the other day to her husband, who was confined to his chair by the gout, "Why should I, my dear?" replied he; "I am not qualified for the station." "Nay, but I think you are," returned the wife; "your language and actions are truly parliamentary." When *bills* are presented, for instance, you either order them to be laid on the table, or you make a motion to *rise;* though often out of *order*, you are still *supported* by the *chair;* and you often poke your nose into *measures* which are calculated to destroy the *constitution?*

The old adage that "the eye is often bigger than the belly" is verified by the ridiculous vanity of those who wish to make an appearance above their fortune—nothing can be more ruinous of real comfort than the too common custom of setting out a table, with a parade and a profusion, unsuited not only to the circumstances of the Host, but to the number of the guests;—or more fatal to true hospitality than the multiplicity of dishes which luxury has made fashionable at the table of the great, the wealthy—and the ostentatious,—who are often neither great nor wealthy.

Economy—A useful hint to young men.—For your own comfort, for your friends' solace, for the sake of your eventual prosperity, cultivate a strict and manly habit of Economy. It is impossible to raise a good character without it. And this one single article, connected with a moderate talent, will recommend you to all with whom you are to have any transaction from whom you may obtain confidence, or expect remuneration. Assistance should you need it, will not be withheld, if it is known that your care of personal expenses is correct.—

* * * Do not esteem the name of Economy a trifle. Do not account the practice of it mean. Generous, free, call it what you will, are terms which do not apply, unless it is literally and truly your own money which you are sporting; nor then if you sport more than your rank and circumstances prudently warrant.—*Taylor.*

War costs more than it comes to.—Archbishop Fenelon, when most in favour with Louis the Fourteenth, used to say, "I would rather see the King lose half his dominions, than occasion a battle in which the lives of many citizens would be thrown away."

Manners make the Man.—Good manners have often made the fortune of many who have nothing else to recommend them: *Ill manners* have as often marred the hopes of those who had every thing else to recommend them.

Act for and speak of every body as if they were present and you will have nothing to apprehend from the tale bearer.

Golden Rules for Men of Business.—Do every thing at the proper time. Keep every thing in its proper place. Use every thing for its proper purpose. Never think any part of your business too trifling to be well done.

A foolish fellow, when addressed by a man of rank, used to answer, 'thank God and your lordship.'—'How many children have you honest man?' said a Grandee to him: 'Four thank God and your lordship.'

Poverty.—Resolve not to be poor; what ever you have spend less. Poverty is a great enemy to human happiness; it certainly destroys liberty, and makes some virtues impracticable, and others extremely difficult.

A "high flown" Writer.—It was well said of a certain learned but obscure Author that his productions were

"Like stars, when of too great a height
"They give us neither heat nor light."

We are informed that, a few days since, Molly Miles, a colored woman, one hundred and four years of age walked to Kennebunk, a distance of about 30 miles!—*Portsmouth, N. H. pa.*

Generating Steam.—A plan "for applying Electricity, Galvanism, or burning glasses, to the generation of Steam," has been announced by a Mr. Slack, in the Rhode Island American. He thinks burning glasses would be a cheap way for Farmers to do their boiling and cooking, and says that the expense of the apparatus would be comparatively trifling.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

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